TRUCKEE MEADOWS WATER AUTHORITY
MINUTES OF THE MAY 22, 2025
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors met on Thursday, May 22, 2025 at Sparks Council Chambers. Chair Duerr called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m.

1. ROLL CALL

Directors Present: Paul Anderson, Clara Andriola, Naomi Duerr, Alexis Hill, Miguel Martinez, Kathleen Taylor, and *Dian VanderWell.

A quorum was present.

**Director VanderWell attended the meeting virtually.*

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Director Anderson.

3. PUBLIC COMMENT

Tammy Holt-Still provided Board Members a pamphlet with results of a study she conducted at Swan Lake where Reno Transportation Commission (RTC) is putting a newly aligned Lemmon Vally Drive which indicates the water quality is negatively impacted by effluent being discharged into Swan Lake (Attachment A).

4. POSSIBLE BOARD COMMENTS OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Chair Duerr praised staff on another successful Smart About Water Day and mentioned that six Board Members attended throughout the day and it was great to see partner agencies there as well.

At this time, the Board all agreed with the Chair and appreciated learning all about the organization on a more personal level.

Director Martinez said he appreciated that there was a Spanish speaking employee at the event and also thanked Will Raymond, Director of Operations, and Danny Rotter, Assistant General Manager, for the tour of Chalk Bluff Water Treatment Plant.

5. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

Upon motion by Director Anderson, second by Director Andriola, which motion duly carried by unanimous consent of the Directors present, the Board approved the agenda as modified by removing item 9.

6. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE APRIL 16, 2025 MEETING OF THE TMWA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Upon motion by Director Andriola, second by Director Hill, which motion duly carried by unanimous consent of the Directors present, the Board approved the April 16, 2025 minutes.

7. PUBLIC HEARING ON ADOPTION OF BUDGET

A. DISCUSSION, AND ACTION ON REQUEST FOR ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION NO. 334: A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE FINAL BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2026 AND THE 2026 – 2030 FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP)

Matt Bowman, Chief Financial Officer, presented the final FY 2026 budget and FY 2026-2030 CIP. Mr. Bowman informed the Board that the budget was changed per the discussion and motion at the March meeting by adding $250k to the Truckee River Fund to be used to add a Portland Loo type facility at Mayberry Park. He added that there are 14 positions in the budget, but they were able to defer two positions (without impacting quality of service) to fund the additional $250k to the Truckee River Fund and there was no increase in the budget.

Board Members discussed the reason for increased staffing (due to the expansion of TMWA's service area), deferring two positions to allot funding for a Portland Loo (no significant impact as departments can manage by prioritizing projects, especially with the ongoing HR/Payroll project), and for TMWA staff to consider the financial burden on residents due to rising rates across jurisdictions (discussion of the 3.5% rate increase scheduled for May 2026 will be discussed at the October Strategic Planning Session).

Upon motion by Director Andriola, second by Director Martinez, which motion duly carried by unanimous consent of the Directors present, the Board adopted Resolution No. 334: A resolution to adopt the final budget for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2026 and the 2026 – 2030 Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan.

B. PUBLIC COMMENT — LIMITED TO NO MORE THAN THREE MINUTES PER SPEAKER

There was no public comment.

CLOSE PUBLIC HEARING

8. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION NO. 335 OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TRUCKEE MEADOWS WATER AUTHORITY, NEVADA: A RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF ITS WATER REVENUE BOND (AMERICAN FLAT APWF PROJECT), SERIES

2025A IN THE MAXIMUM AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF $57,850,000, SERIES 2025B IN THE MAXIMUM AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF $150,000 AND SERIES 2025C IN THE MAXIMUM AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF $6,000,000; PROVIDING THE FORM, TERMS AND CONDITIONS THEREOF; AND PROVIDING OTHER MATTERS RELATING THERETO

Mr. Bowman informed the Board that this is continued from last year to borrow State Revolving Funds (SRF) at 1% in the amount of $57.8M to fund the American Flat project.

Director Taylor commented and wanted to confirm that this does not mean the money is being spent yet, and that there are other factors being considered before the project is approved for construction, including whether or not additional grant funding is received.. Mr. Bowman confirmed that this resolution does not require the funding to be spent at this time. .

9. INFORMATIONAL UPDATE REGARDING TMWA'S HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

This agenda item was deferred to a future meeting.

10. PRESENTATION OF FISCAL YEAR 2025 Q3 YEAR-TO-DATE FINANCIAL RESULTS

Mr. Bowman presented the staff report.

The Board discussed if the services and supplies budget was reduced for FY 2026 was intentional (the budget is conservative so that it would be difficult to overspend and remain below budget, while being efficient), if the operation sales increased (TMWA sells energy production from the three hydroelectric power plants to NV Energy; the plants are kept online when river flows are high), the Orr Ditch Hydroelectric Plant (this power plant is behind the meter which will generate power for Chalk Bluff Water Treatment Plant through November-April), and there is a planned rate increase of 3.5% in May 2026, but the funding plan will be developed and presented to the Board for review at the October meeting.

11. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION, AND DIRECTION TO STAFF REGARDING 2025 LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES, CURRENT BILLS, AND TMWA RECOMMENDED POSITIONS ON LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Dan Nubel, Staff Attorney, presented on the status of bills TMWA is tracking, including a change in position on AB392 (relates to county's, or agency thereof, ability to enter into cooperative agreements and forbids a requirement of the tribe to waive sovereign immunity) was amended and the Legislative Subcommittee voted to support.

No motion taken.

12. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

Mr. Zimmerman thanked members of the Board who attended Smart About Water Day and staff did another great job putting it all together. Mr. Zimmerman requested Marci Westlake, Customer Service Manager, introduce and recognize Amanda Filut, Field & Meter Supervisor, for her work on the Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project. Ms. Filut reported that the project has been underway since before the pandemic and they now have about 8k meters left to install.

Mr. Zimmerman noted that a more detailed Customer Service update will be provided at the June Board meeting.

13. PUBLIC COMMENT

There was no public comment.

14. BOARD COMMENTS AND REQUESTS FOR FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

There were no Board comments.

15. ADJOURNMENT

With no further discussion, Chair Duerr adjourned the meeting at 10:59 a.m.

Approved by the TMWA Board of Directors in session on June 18, 2025.

Sonia Folsom, Board Clerk.

Arsenic Metals **0.0426**PPM

EXCEEDS HGL BY 0.0426 PPM
HGL = 0 PPM
0.000054 PPM
Minimum Detection Limit (MDL)
0.000162 PPM
Reporting Limit (RL) **EPA 200.8**
Testing Method **12 Feb 2025** Date of Analysis

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element that has elemental, organic, and inorganic forms. The two forms of arsenic commonly found in drinking water that present a health risk are inorganic: arsenic III, or arsenite, and arsenic V, or arsenate. Inorganic forms of arsenic are considered highly toxic while most organic forms are considered to be essentially non-toxic. Certain organic arsenic compounds, including various methyl and phenyl derivatives, may pose a toxicity risk. Inorganic arsenic was previously used in the production of copper chromated arsenate, a wood preservative, while organic forms were primarily used as pesticides. Safer alternatives have now mostly replaced arsenic in these applications, but arsenic is persistent in the environment so past contamination sources remain relevant. Organic arsenic was also previously used as an additive in animal feed before the FDA withdrew approval for arsenic-based animal drugs. Elemental arsenic is primarily used in the production of arsenic alloys, which are often used in lead-acid batteries, as well as in semiconductors and light-emitting diodes. These are the primary applications of arsenic in the current day. Arsenic has been found in surface water, groundwater, and drinking water throughout the US, though higher levels of arsenic tend to be found in groundwater sources than in surface water.

Where could this be coming from?

Arsenic is a common element in the earth's crust and is present in its different inorganic forms in minerals and soil. Arsenic can enter groundwater via the erosion of arsenic-containing mineral deposits. It can also enter water via runoff from commercial and industrial sources such as mining and smelting, petroleum production, and semiconductor manufacture. It previously entered the environment and drinking water sources through contamination from sites producing wood preservatives, pesticide applications, and animal feed additives before these applications were discontinued.

The EPA drinking water limits for arsenic are based on adverse effects to the skin and circulatory systems, as well as an increased risk of cancer. Long-term exposures to low levels of arsenic concentrations in drinking water are associated with an increased risk for several types of cancer including bladder, gastrointestinal tract, kidney, liver, lung, pancreas, and skin. In addition to skin and circulatory impacts, other non-cancerous health effects of long-term exposure to arsenic found in epidemiological studies include developmental effects, cardiovascular effects, pulmonary disease, gastrointestinal effects, ocular effects, impaired immune response, neurotoxicity, and diabetes. Human studies also show that arsenic is genotoxic. High doses of arsenic can be lethal, and lower (yet still elevated) levels of arsenic exposure can result in acute health effects. The first signs of arsenic exposure may include a metallic taste in the mouth or a garlicky odor on the breath. This is followed by health effects including abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, muscle cramps, weakness, tingling, and numbness. These impacts are unlikely at concentrations found in drinking water.

CarcinogensCardiovascularDevelopmentalEyesGastrointestinalImmune System Nervous System Respiratory

Uranium Metals 0.01PPM

EXCEEDS HGL BY 0.01 PPM

HGL = 0 PPM 0.000026 PPM

Minimum Detection Limit (MDL) 0.000077 PPM

Reporting Limit (RL) EPA 200.8

Testing Method 12 Feb 2025 Date of Analysis

Laboratory terminology

Uranium is a weakly radioactive heavy metal found naturally in bedrock and used in nuclear *weapons, some ceramics, electron* microscopy, photography, *and certain fertilizers.* Uranium is weakly radioactive because all of its isotopes (Uranium-234, Uranium-235, and Uranium-238) are unstable. Ninety-nine percent of naturally existing uranium is in the isotope form uranium-238. The EPA has established a maximum contaminant level for uranium in drinking water in response to human and animal studies indicating kidney toxicity.

Common Sources

Where could this be coming from?

Uranium is found widely in nature, and most often enters source waters through the leaching of mineral deposits like granite. Higher levels are usually found in groundwater that runs through bedrock as opposed to in surface water. Uranium may also be released into water through human sources including mill tailings, emissions from the nuclear industry, fuel combustion, and the use of certain phosphate fertilizers.

Learn more

Health protective benchmarks for uranium are based on adverse kidney system effects observed in both humans and animals. Animal studies have also shown female reproductive system and developmental toxicity related to uranium exposure.

Kidneys

Aluminum Metals

1.26 PPM EXCEEDS HGL BY 110%

HGL = 0.6 PPM 0.00974 PPM

Minimum Detection Limit (MDL) 0.02922 PPM

Reporting Limit (RL)EPA 200.7

Testing Method 12 Feb 2025 Date of Analysis

Laboratory terminology

Aluminum is a naturally occurring metal found in the Earth's crust with multiple industrial *uses, including the construction of buildings and powerlines, and the manufacture of* vehicles, consumer electronics, household appliances, and kitchenware. It is also frequently used in municipal water treatment to clarify water from lakes and reservoirs. Health effects of aluminum exposure are inconclusive but actively researched.

Common Sources

Where could this be coming from?

Aluminum may enter water sources through leaching from soil or rock, or from industrial activities like metal refining and mining operations. Elevated aluminum levels in drinking water can also result from municipal treatment processes that use aluminum-based coagulants.

Much of the current research on the health effects of aluminum in drinking water is still inconclusive and controversial. Health protective benchmarks for aluminum in drinking water set by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment are based on potential neurotoxicity and developmental toxicity in premature infants. People more susceptible to aluminum impacts include infants and people with impaired kidney function.

Developmental Nervous System

Antimony Metals

0.00251 PPM EXCEEDS HGL BY 150%

HGL = 0.001 PPM 0.000139 PPM

Minimum Detection Limit (MDL) 0.000417 PPM

Reporting Limit (RL) EPA 200.8

Testing Method

12 Feb 2025 Date of Analysis

Laboratory terminology

Antimony is a metal most commonly used as a flame retardant and occasionally as solder in plumbing. High levels of antimony in drinking water are rare. However, antimony levels can be elevated if drinking water sources are exposed to industrial discharges, contaminated by wastewater, or potentially leachate from antimony-containing solder. Health protective levels of antimony in drinking water are based on animal studies that show long term exposure may result in adverse health effects, including liver damage and reduced longevity.

Common Sources

Where could this be coming from?

The main sources of antimony in drinking water are discharge from petroleum refineries and leaching from metal plumbing and fittings. Antimony also enters the environment through natural weathering and a variety of human-made sources including mining wastes, manufacturing of flame retardants, ceramics, and electronics, runoff from fertilizers, leaching from landfills, and fossil fuel combustion.

Lead Metals

0.000578 PPM

EXCEEDS HGL BY 0.000578 PPM

HGL = 0 PPM 0.00002 PPM

Minimum Detection Limit (MDL) 0.000059 PPM

Reporting Limit (RL) EPA 200.8

Testing Method

12 Feb 2025 Date of Analysis

Laboratory terminology

Lead is a naturally occuring heavy metal commonly found in tap water. While lead is now a regulated substance, it was widely used in the past in many household products including gasoline, paint, pipes, and plumbing materials. Corrosion of plumbing is the largest source of lead in drinking water. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead plumbing, and an estimated 6 to 10 million lead service lines are still in use by homes throughout the United States. Even low levels of lead exposure can result in significant health impacts, especially developmental effects on children exposed to lead through dust, soil or water.

Where could this be coming from?

Lead enters drinking water primarily through the corrosion of pipes, fixtures, solder and service lines. Erosion of natural lead deposits and industrial waste streams can also increase levels of lead in drinking water.

Health protective benchmarks for oral exposure to lead are based on delays in physical or mental development for children and infants, and impacts to the kidneys and high blood pressure for adults. Children are especially susceptible to the effects of lead. Even low levels of lead can damage the brain and nervous system, slow development, and lead to problems with learning, behavior, hearing, and speech. In adults, lead can lead to hypertension, reproductive problems, neurological disorders, decreased kidney function and muscle and joint pain. Exposure to lead can also cause anemia and impact the immune system for both children and adults. The EPA classifies lead as a probable human carcinogen.

Carcinogens Cardiovascular Developmental Blood Immune System Kidneys Nervous System Reproductive (F) Reproductive (M)

Total Coliform

Bacteria Detected

SM 9223B

Testing Method

12 Feb 2025 Date of Analysis

Laboratory terminology

Coliforms are a group of common bacteria found in soil, water, and the gut and fecal waste of humans and other warm-blooded animals. It is common practice to report total coliform results as "presence" or "absence" rather than an exact concentration as their mere presence is enough to trigger further testing or corrective action. Presence of coliform bacteria is used as an indicator to identify when water is contaminated with human or animal waste. The presence of fecal coliforms indicates inadequate water treatment or a problem with the local water distribution system. While most coliform bacteria are harmless, some strains cause illness.

Where could this be coming from?

Most coliform bacteria are harmless and widely present in the environment. However, a subset of coliform bacteria, called fecal coliforms, are found exclusively in the digestive tracts of humans and other animals. Agriculture and livestock waste, as well as poorly maintained septic tanks or sewage disposal systems, can lead to fecal coliform contamination in source water.

While not all coliform bacteria cause illness, these bacteria can indicate the presence of other harmful pathogens in water. Additionally, certain strains of E. coli, a species of coliform bacteria, can cause severe illness impacting gastrointestinal, blood system, and renal endpoints. These health effects are primarily a danger to young children, the elderly, and people with compromised immune systems.

Gastrointestinal Kidneys

Boron Inorganics

0.563 PPM

EXCEEDS HGL BY 12.6%

HGL = 0.5 PPM 0.00348 PPM

Minimum Detection Limit (MDL) 0.01043 PPM

Reporting Limit (RL) EPA 200.7

Testing Method

12 Feb 2025 Date of Analysis

Laboratory terminology

Boron is an element that occurs naturally in the earth's crust as borate minerals. It can be found in food, consumer products and some water sources, including some bottled water and groundwater from highly mineralized aquifers. While evidence suggests it is likely an essential nutrient for human health, animal studies have shown that exposure to high levels of boron can cause adverse developmental and reproductive effects.

Common Sources

Where could this be coming from?

The most significant sources of boron in drinking water are the natural erosion rocks and soils, manufacturing plants that use boron (like glass manufacturing and coal-burning power plants), wastewater, and agricultural activity (fertilizers/pesticides).

Health protective levels of boron in drinking water have been established based on potential reproductive and developmental toxicity. Animal studies based on consumption of boron at high levels indicate harmful outcomes to the male reproductive system, but these levels are not typically seen in drinking water.

Developmental Reproductive (M)

Fluoride Inorganics

0.57 PPM

0.004 PPM Minimum Detection Limit (MDL)

0.2 PPM Reporting Limit (RL) EPA 300.1

Testing Method

12 Feb 2025 Date of Analysis

Laboratory terminology

Fluoride is a naturally occuring mineral in the environment and an essential element of tooth enamel. Public health agencies endorse adding fluoride to drinking water–a process called fluoridation–as an effective method of protecting against dental decay, especially in children. High levels of fluoride exposure, common in groundwater around the world, can result in debilitating dental and skeletal fluorosis. Such elevated concentrations are not found in adequately managed water systems.

Where could this be coming from?

Fluoride is commonly added to public water systems as a public health intervention to protect against dental cavities. Fluoride can also enter the environment through its use in aluminum intensive industries, fertilizer production, and the natural erosion of soil and rock deposits.

Elevated levels of fluoride in drinking water can lead to dental fluorosis in children, which is the discoloration and molting away of tooth enamel. Evidence on low-dose, chronic exposure to fluoride is not definitive but has been indicated as having potential neurological impacts. Studies have clearly established that long-term exposure to high doses of fluoride, higher than typically found in US drinking water, can have adverse effects on skeletal tissue (bones and teeth), which may cause higher risk of bone fractures in seniors. Skeletal fluorosis is a debilitating condition caused by high fluoride exposure during bone development in children.

Developmental Skeletal

Molybdenum Metals

0.019 PPM

0.000012 PPM Minimum Detection Limit (MDL)

0.00005 PPM Reporting Limit (RL)

EPA 200.8

Testing Method

12 Feb 2025 Date of Analysis

Laboratory terminology

Molybdenum is a naturally occurring metal and essential nutrient for most living organisms. It is also used in metallurgy and as a component in fertilizers to prevent molybdenum deficiency in plants. Exposure to elevated concentrations of molybdenum beyond what is necessarily for nutrition may lead to adverse kidney effects.

Common Sources

Where could this be coming from?

Molybdenum is a naturally-occurring metal used widely in industry for metallurgical applications, production of tungsten, electrical contacts, and as a component of solar panels and wind turbines. Ground- and surface water contamination from molybdenum can occur in areas with industry, mining, or milling operations.

Health protective benchmarks for molybdenum are based on adverse kidney effects in animal studies.

Kidneys

Cobalt Metals

0.00138 PPM

0.000004 PPM Minimum Detection Limit (MDL)

0.00005 PPM Reporting Limit (RL)

EPA 200.8

Testing Method

12 Feb 2025 Date of Analysis

Cobalt is a natural element used in pigment manufacture as well as to produce superalloys, which have various industrial and military applications. There are many unstable or radioactive isotopes of cobalt used for commercial and medical purposes, however these are rarely encountered in drinking water. Cobalt is essential to human health as a component of vitamin B12, though there is some evidence of adverse health effects following chronic oral exposure.

Common Sources

Where could this be coming from?

Natural erosion, volcanic eruptions, seawater spray, and forest fires may release cobalt into the environment. Anthropogenic sources of cobalt that can contaminate source waters include coal-fired power plants and incinerators, vehicular exhaust, phosphate fertilizers, sewage, the mining and processing of cobalt-containing ores, and the production and use of cobalt alloys and chemicals.

Cobalt is essential to human health as a component of vitamin B12. *According to the* CDC, there are no adequate studies available on the oral toxicity of cobalt or cobalt compounds in humans and animals over a long time period. Health protective levels for cobalt in drinking water are therefore based on insight from acute exposure studies that found adverse effects on thyroid functioning and blood system effects (polycythemia). Allergic dermatitis is an additional sensitive endpoint in acute exposure studies.

Blood Thyroid

Vanadium Metals

0.0264 PPM 0.000166 PPM

Minimum Detection Limit (MDL) 0.000498 PPM

Reporting Limit (RL) EPA 200.8

Testing Method

12 Feb 2025 Date of Analysis

Laboratory terminology

AboutHealthTreatment

Vanadium is a rare earth metal that is widely distributed in the earth's crust. The primary uses of vanadium are the steel manufacturing industry and oil refineries and power plants using vanadium-rich fuels. Other manufacturing uses of vanadium include the production of pesticides, dyes, inks, and other chemicals. Humans are primarily exposed to low concentrations of vanadium in food. Vanadium may be an essential element for human nutrition, but there is no consensus in the scientific literature. Potential adverse health effects due to chronic exposure are primarily thought to be developmental based on animal studies, but there is limited evidence.

Common Sources

Where could this be coming from?

The main source of vanadium in source waters is manufacturing contamination. Drinking water may also become contaminated with vanadium through pipe corrosion by-products (e.g. iron or lead complexed vanadium compounds).

Health protective benchmarks for vanadium in drinking water are based on animal studies that have shown oral exposure to vanadium can lead to adverse developmental outcomes (e.g. low birth weight in offspring). Evidence for vanadium toxicity from oral exposure at concentrations relevant to drinking water is low.

Developmental

All copied directly from the report to a word document to be printed

EKE6K5

simplelab

CLIENT INFORMATION

Client: ********
Requested On: Jan 28, 2025
Phone: ********
Email: ********

Kitting, Logistics, and Support provided by: SimpleLab, Inc.

Questions? For fastest assistance:
support@mytapscore.com
Do not contact facility technicians directly.

TESTING PERFORMED

Testing Requested: Ultimate Home Water Test
Matrix: Drinking Water
Testing / Report ID: EKE6K5
Testing Facility: Symbio Laboratories
Facility Location: 8312 Miramar Mall
San Diego, California 92121

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Collection Date: Jan 28, 2025
Collected By: ********
Received Date: Jan 29, 2025
Reported On: Feb 12, 2025
Sample Location: Swan Lake playa
Sample Address: ********

TESTING NOTES

There were no problems with analytical events associated with this report unless noted. Quality control data is within laboratory defined or method specified acceptance limits except where noted. If you have any questions regarding these test results, please contact support@mytapscore.com

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

ANALYTE	UNIT	RESULT	METHOD	EVALUATION
pH	pH	**8.25**	EPA 150.1	OK
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	**1726.4**	SM 2510 B	
Turbidity	NTU	**11.8**	SM 2130 B	
Conductivity	umhos/cm	**2688.9**	SM 2510 B	
Hardness (Ca,Mg)	mg/L	**206.29**		
Hardness (Total)	mg/L	**213.83**		
Grains per gallon	Grains	**12.49**		
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	**491.32**	SM 2320 B	
Langelier Saturation Index		**0.77**		
Sodium Adsorption Ratio		**19.55**		
Total THMs	µg/L	NOT DETECTED		

TEST RESULTS

1,1 Dichloroethane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.112	0.506	EPA 524.4	
1,1 Dichloroethylene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.119	0.506	EPA 524.4	
1,1 Dichloropropene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.108	0.507	EPA 524.4	
1,2,3 Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.075	0.507	EPA 524.4	
1,2,3 Trichloropropane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.067	0.508	EPA 524.4	
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.082	0.507	EPA 524.4	
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.106	0.507	EPA 524.4	
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.089	0.506	EPA 524.4	
1,2 Dichloroethane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.077	0.506	EPA 524.4	
1,2 Dichloropropane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.085	0.506	EPA 524.4	
1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.119	0.509	EPA 524.4	
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.091	0.506	EPA 524.4	
1,3 Dichloropropane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.08	0.507	EPA 524.4	
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.091	0.506	EPA 524.4	
2,2 Dichloropropane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.091	0.487	EPA 524.4	
3 Hydroxycarbofuran	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	6.0E-5	0.00031	EPA 538	
Acephate	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	2.0E-5	5.0E-5	EPA 538	
Acetamiprid	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0425	0.2125	EPA 538	
Aldicarb	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.00016	0.00082	EPA 538	
Aldicarb sulfone	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	4.0E-5	0.00021	EPA 538	
Aldicarb sulfoxide	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	5.0E-5	0.00026	EPA 538	
Aluminum	mg/L	1.26004	0.00974	0.02922	EPA 200.7	> HGL (0.6)
Ametryn	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0059	0.0297	EPA 538	
Aminocarb	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0081	0.0405	EPA 538	
Antimony	mg/L	0.0025167	0.00014	0.00042	EPA 200.8	> HGL (0.001)
Arsenic	mg/L	0.0426289	5.0E-5	0.00016	EPA 200.8	> HGL (0)
Azoxystrobin	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.008	0.0402	EPA 538	
Barium	mg/L	**0.1084**	9.0E-5	0.00027	EPA 200.7	< HGL
Benalaxyl	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0083	0.0414	EPA 538	
Bendiocarb	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	3.0E-5	0.00016	EPA 538	
Benzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.105	0.508	EPA 524.4	
Benzoximate	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0649	0.3247	EPA 538	
Beryllium	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	1.0E-5	5.0E-5	EPA 200.8	
Bifenazate	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0169	0.0843	EPA 538	
Bitertanol	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0343	0.1717	EPA 538	
Boron	mg/L	0.56368	0.00348	0.01043	EPA 200.7	> HGL (0.5)
Boscalid	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0128	0.0641	EPA 538	
Bromobenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.087	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Bromochloromethane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.122	0.507	EPA 524.4	
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.08	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Bromoform	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.072	0.506	EPA 524.4	

Cadmium	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	0	1.0E-5	EPA 200.8	
Calcium	mg/L	**35.02339**	0.00319	0.00956	EPA 200.7	
Carbaryl	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	0	2.0E-5	EPA 538	
Carbendazim	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	2.0E-5	0.0001	EPA 538	
Carbetamide	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0319	0.1593	EPA 538	
Carbofuran	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	9.0E-5	0.00046	EPA 538	
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.091	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Carboxin	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0275	0.1374	EPA 538	
Carfentrazone-Ethyl	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0144	0.0722	EPA 538	
Chlorantraniliprole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0116	0.0579	EPA 538	
Chloride	mg/L	**312.53**	0.007	0.2	EPA 300.1	
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.116	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Chloroethane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.157	0.485	EPA 524.4	
Chloroform	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.106	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Chloromethane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.185	0.555	EPA 524.4	
Chlorotoluene 2	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.091	0.507	EPA 524.4	
Chlorotoluene 4	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.085	0.507	EPA 524.4	
Chlorotoluron	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0265	0.1325	EPA 538	
Chloroxuron	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0106	0.0532	EPA 538	
Chromium (Total)	mg/L	**0.000185**	0.00019	0.00056	EPA 200.8	< HGL
cis 1,2 Dichloroethylene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.089	0.507	EPA 524.4	
cis 1,3 Dichloropropene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.064	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Clethodim	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	1.0E-5	5.0E-5	EPA 538	
Clofentezine	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0186	0.0931	EPA 538	
Clothianidin	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.022	0.1098	EPA 538	
Cobalt	mg/L	**0.0013824**	0	5.0E-5	EPA 200.8	< HGL
Copper	mg/L	**0.00494**	0.00039	0.00117	EPA 200.7	< HGL
Cyazofamid	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0102	0.0512	EPA 538	
Cycluron	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.095	0.4751	EPA 538	
Cyromazine	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0069	0.0344	EPA 538	
Desmedipham	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0094	0.0469	EPA 538	
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.068	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Dibromochloropropane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.069	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Dibromomethane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.074	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.094	0.496	EPA 524.4	
Dichloromethane	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.142	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Dicrotophos	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	2.0E-5	7.0E-5	EPA 538	
Diethofencarb	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0169	0.0845	EPA 538	
Difenoconazole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0155	0.0777	EPA 538	
Diflubenzuron	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	2.0E-5	9.0E-5	EPA 538	
Diisopropyl methylphosphonate	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	3.0E-5	0.00014	EPA 538	

E. coli	P/A	NOT DETECTED			SM 9223B	
Epoxiconazole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0118	0.0592	EPA 538	
Etaconazol	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0186	0.0928	EPA 538	
Ethiprole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0152	0.0758	EPA 538	
Ethirimol	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0286	0.1432	EPA 538	
Ethofumesate	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.014	0.07	EPA 538	
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.11	0.508	EPA 524.4	
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.072	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Etoxazole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0217	0.1083	EPA 538	
Fenamidone	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.006	0.0299	EPA 538	
Fenamiphos sulfone	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	0	2.0E-5	EPA 538	
Fenamiphos sulfoxide	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	1.0E-5	4.0E-5	EPA 538	
Fenarimol	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0292	0.1462	EPA 538	
Fenbuconazole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0312	0.1561	EPA 538	
Fenobucarb	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.035	0.1752	EPA 538	
Fenoxycarb	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0059	0.0297	EPA 538	
Fenpyroximate	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0221	0.1105	EPA 538	
Fenuron	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	4.0E-5	0.00019	EPA 538	
Flonicamid	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0496	0.2479	EPA 538	
Flufenacet	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0053	0.0263	EPA 538	
Fluoride	mg/L	**0.57**	0.004	0.2	EPA 300.1	< HGL
Fluoxastrobin	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0084	0.042	EPA 538	
Fluquinconazole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0164	0.0819	EPA 538	
Flusilazole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0244	0.1222	EPA 538	
Flutolanil	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0094	0.047	EPA 538	
Flutriafol	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0117	0.0586	EPA 538	
Forchlorfenuron	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0049	0.0247	EPA 538	
Formetanate	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0074	0.0372	EPA 538	
Fuberidazole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0144	0.0718	EPA 538	
Furalaxyl	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0049	0.0247	EPA 538	
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.122	0.508	EPA 524.4	
Hexythiazox	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.017	0.0849	EPA 538	
Imazalil	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.029	0.1449	EPA 538	
Imidacloprid	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0312	0.1559	EPA 538	
Indoxacarb (racemic)	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0396	0.1979	EPA 538	
Iprovalicarb	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0212	0.1059	EPA 538	
Iron	mg/L	**1.1685**	0.00072	0.00215	EPA 200.7	< HGL
Isocarbophos	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0044	0.0222	EPA 538	
Isoprocarb	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0305	0.1523	EPA 538	
Isopropylbenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.104	0.507	EPA 524.4	
Isoproturon	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0039	0.0197	EPA 538	

Magnesium	mg/L	**28.8589**	0.00037	0.0011	EPA 200.7	
Mandipropamid	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0127	0.0634	EPA 538	
Manganese	mg/L	**0.03716**	7.0E-5	0.00021	EPA 200.7	< HGL
Mefenacet	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.009	0.0448	EPA 538	
Mepanipyrim	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0038	0.0191	EPA 538	
Mepronil	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0057	0.0285	EPA 538	
Mercury	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	1.0E-5	4.0E-5	EPA 200.8	
Metalaxyl	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	0	1.0E-5	EPA 538	
Methabenzthiazuron	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0059	0.0297	EPA 538	
Methamidophos	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	0	2.0E-5	EPA 538	
Methiocarb	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	1.0E-5	4.0E-5	EPA 538	
Methomyl	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.00017	0.00085	EPA 538	
Methoprotryne	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0018	0.0091	EPA 538	
Methoxyfenozide	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0672	0.336	EPA 538	
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.074	0.509	EPA 524.4	
Metobromuron	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0123	0.0614	EPA 538	
Metribuzin	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0525	0.2625	EPA 538	
Mexacarbate	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	1.0E-5	7.0E-5	EPA 538	
Molybdenum	mg/L	**0.0190654**	1.0E-5	5.0E-5	EPA 200.8	< HGL
Monocrotophos	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.00022	0.00109	EPA 538	
Monolinuron	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0083	0.0415	EPA 538	
m,p Xylene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.233	0.995	EPA 524.4	
Myclobutanil	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	3.0E-5	0.00014	EPA 538	
Naphthalene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.066	0.506	EPA 524.4	
n Butylbenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.096	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Neburon	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	3.0E-5	0.00015	EPA 538	
Nickel	mg/L	**0.0030207**	0.0001	0.00031	EPA 200.8	< HGL
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	**0.006**	0.006	0.2	EPA 300.1	< HGL
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	**0.006**	0.006	0.2	EPA 300.1	< HGL
Novaluron	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0831	0.4155	EPA 538	
n Propylbenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.095	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Nuarimol	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0375	0.1874	EPA 538	
Omethoate	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0096	0.048	EPA 538	
Oxadixyl	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0231	0.1154	EPA 538	
Oxydemeton methyl	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	1.0E-5	4,0E-5	EPA 538	
o Xylene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.114	0.508	EPA 524.4	
Penconazole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0295	0.1473	EPA 538	
Pencycuron	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0266	0.1331	EPA 538	
Phosphorus	mg/L	**0.5534**	0.00587	0.01762	EPA 200.7	
Picoxystrobin	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0222	0.111	EPA 538	
Piperonyl Butoxide	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0305	0.1527	EPA 538	

Propamocarb	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0127	0.0633	EPA 538	
Propargite	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	2.0E-5	0.0001	EPA 538	
Propoxur	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	9.0E-5	0.00043	EPA 538	
Prothioconazole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0635	0.3175	EPA 538	
Pyracarbolid	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0062	0.031	EPA 538	
Pyraclostrobin	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0067	0.0337	EPA 538	
Pyrimethanil	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0269	0.1344	EPA 538	
Pyriproxyfen	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0036	0.0178	EPA 538	
Quinoline	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0116	0.0579	EPA 538	
Rotenone	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0293	0.1466	EPA 538	
sec Butylbenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.103	0.508	EPA 524.4	
Selenium	mg/L	**0.000406**	0.00041	0.00122	EPA 200.8	< HGL
Siduron	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	0	3.0E-5	EPA 538	
Silica	mg/L	**13.81566**	0.00618	0.01855	EPA 200.7	
Silver	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	1.0E-5	2.0E-5	EPA 200.8	
Simetryn	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0253	0.1265	EPA 538	
Sodium	mg/L	**646.0258**	0.00017	0.0005	EPA 200.7	
Spirodiclofen	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0166	0.083	EPA 538	
Spirotetramat	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.016	0.08	EPA 538	
Spiroxamine	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0267	0.1337	EPA 538	
Strontium	mg/L	**0.49791**	4.0E-5	0.00011	EPA 200.7	< HGL
Styrene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.087	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Sulfate	mg/L	**242.01**	0.009	0.2	EPA 300.1	< HGL
Tebufenozide	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	2.0E-5	0.0001	EPA 538	
Tebuthiuron	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0123	0.0613	EPA 538	
tert Butylbenzene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.106	0.508	EPA 524.4	
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.106	0.506	EPA 524.4	
Tetraconazole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0341	0.1704	EPA 538	
Thallium	mg/L	**2.0E-6**	0	1.0E-5	EPA 200.8	< HGL
Thiacloprid	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0231	0.1157	EPA 538	
Thiamethoxam	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0152	0.0761	EPA 538	
Thidiazuron	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	2.0E-5	0.0001	EPA 538	
Thiobencarb	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	1.0E-5	4.0E-5	EPA 538	
Thiofanox	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0001	0.0002	EPA 538	
Thiofanox Sulfoxide	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.1	0.2	EPA 538	
Thiophanate-Methyl	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0231	0.1155	EPA 538	
Tin	mg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0034	0.01019	EPA 200.7	
Titanium	mg/L	**0.04388**	0.00028	0.00084	EPA 200.7	
Toluene	µg/L	**0.05**	0.031	0.507	EPA 524.4	< HGL
Total Coliform	P/A	DETECTED			SM 9223B	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.091	0.506	EPA 524.4	

Trifloxystrobin	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0036	0.0178	EPA 538	
Triflumizole	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0096	0.0478	EPA 538	
Triflumuron	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.017	0.0852	EPA 538	
Uranium	mg/L	0.0100256	3.0E-5	8.0E-5	EPA 200.8	> HGL (0)
Vamidothion	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0068	0.0339	EPA 538	
Vanadium	mg/L	**0.0264479**	0.00017	0.0005	EPA 200.8	< HGL
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.156	0.496	EPA 524.4	
Zinc	mg/L	**0.02581**	0.00044	0.00132	EPA 200.7	< HGL
Zoxamide	µg/L	NOT DETECTED	0.0077	0.0383	EPA 538	

How To Read Your SimpleLab PDF Report

Your results are being evaluated with the Health Guidance Level.
This is a health protective, non-enforceable drinking water benchmark. HGL is based on the most protective human health benchmark used among public health agencies for a contaminant. Drinking water at or near the HGL over the course of your lifetime is thought to be safe.

MDL: Method Detection Limit. MDL is the lowest concentration of an analyte which testing instrumentation and the analysis team is configured to measure.